

## JAPANESE FIRED AN IMMENSE MINE

Infantry Immediately Afterward  
Charged and Occupied Fort  
With Heavy Force.

### THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN ELATED.

Many Attacks on Outposts—Russians  
Were Surprised—Brave Soldiers  
And Sailors

Tokio, Dec. 19, evening.—The Japanese fired an immense mine under portions of the north front of East Kewkan mountain at 2 o'clock yesterday (Sunday afternoon).

The infantry immediately afterward charged and occupied the fort with a heavy force.

The following report of the capture was telegraphed from Gen. Nogai's headquarters today:

"At 2:15 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 18, part of our army blew up the parapets of the north front of East Kewkan mountain, and then charged.

"A fierce battle with hand grenades ensued.

"Owing to the stubborn resistance of the enemy with his machine guns our operations were temporarily suspended. Subsequently at 7 o'clock in the evening, Gen. Senamima, commanding the supports, advanced into the case-mates, and encouraging his men, threw his supports into the ring line in a last brave charge.

"At 11:50 o'clock at night we completely occupied the fort and immediately engaged in the construction of defensive works. Our occupation became finally assured today.

"Before retiring the enemy exploded four mines in the neighborhood of the neck of the fort.

"We captured five nine-centimeter field and two machine guns, as well as plenty of ammunition.

"The enemy left 40 or 50 dead. Our casualties have not been investigated, but they are not heavy.

"It is reported that the Japanese have retaken a strong position about a thousand yards southeast of 203-Meter hill, preparatory to assaulting the new town and pushing between Liakoti mountain and the Russian headquarters at Port Arthur.

"The fighting against Sungshu mountain continues.

**SURPRISED THE RUSSIANS.**

London, Dec. 20.—According to special correspondents with the Japanese army, the capture of the Kewkan fort was a complete surprise to the Russian garrison, there having been no preparatory bombardment. Japanese sappers drove shafts 40 feet under the parapets of the fort from the escarpment and moat. In these two tons of dynamite were exploded simultaneously, completely wrecking the interior of the fort, while siege and shrapnel guns shelled Russian troops in the vicinity.

This occurred at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. A detachment of Japanese infantry made a headlong, but premature rush and 60 of them became buried under a mass of debris, greatly delaying the attack. Despite this mischance another volunteer force dashed forward and captured the parapet. In the meantime the Russians had been strongly reinforced and a fierce hand-to-hand struggle with bayonets and grenades was continued till near midnight, when the few Russian survivors retreated to the city and the fort was captured. Its construction displays the utmost scientific knowledge.

**ATTACKS ON OUTPOSTS.**

Tokio, Dec. 19.—Manchurian headquarters, in a report dated Dec. 18, says:

"On the night of Dec. 17 between 8:30 and 11 o'clock the enemy made three attacks against our outposts in the neighborhood of Santakuntzua, and also advanced, at 1 o'clock in the morning, to the vicinity of Singlung and Tungshengkung. The enemy was entirely repulsed.

"The enemy, with heavy guns, in the neighborhood of Sufangtai, beginning at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Dec. 18, fired 10 rounds from cannon against the neighborhood of the Shakkie railway bridge, but the cannonade did not injure us."

**GALLANT SOLDIERS.**

Tokio, Dec. 19.—Although accustomed to hearing of acts of bravery on the part of their soldiers and sailors, the people of Japan have been thrilled by the details of the series of desperate attacks against the Russian battleship Sevastopol and other craft driven outside the harbor of Port Arthur by the fire of the Japanese land batteries.

Commander Yezzo and Lieut. Nakahara are the heroes of these attacks, and the former promises to gain equal prominence with Commander Hirose (who on March 27 last was blown to fragments in Vice Admiral Togo's second attempt to bottle up Port Arthur) in the war traditions of Japan.

Commander Yezzo's flotilla of torpedo boats was undergoing repairs when the attack was planned, but he succeeded in putting one of his vessels into condition for a fight. On this vessel he promptly steamed to the rendezvous, and finding that the other flotilla had gone, begged and gained permission to join in the attacks.

Yezzo steamed through the snow-storm alone, and succeeded in locating the Sevastopol, to which he was able to get close enough to hear the Russians talking. Yezzo fired a torpedo. Then he went closer and fired a second torpedo, when a shell from the Sevastopol struck him in the abdomen, cutting his body in two.

Portions of Commander Yezzo's remains were saved and brought back to the fleet. Probably they will come to Japan for public interment, as was done with portions of the remains of Commander Hirose.

Lieut. Nakahara went to the rescue of a disabled torpedo boat, which had been under the command of Lieut. Nakahori, who, with five others, was killed and submitted to a deadly fire. Nakahara's boat was hit repeatedly, but he succeeded in rescuing a majority of the crew of Nakahori's boat.

More of Admiral Togo's men volunteered for participation in the attacks than could be assigned.

It is probable that Admiral Togo will soon return to Japan, leaving a junior admiral to conduct the final operations and to continue the blockade. It is expected that Togo will be summoned by the emperor to Tokyo, where he will be given splendid public receptions.

Admiral Togo's campaign of 10 months is considered equal to any in the history of naval warfare. He has labored constantly under the necessity of preserving the vessels of his fleet for service against the Russian second Pacific squadron. The admiral and his men have stood storm stress and exposure excellently. The men are in good health and exultant.

## TESTIMONY IN THE SMOOT HEARINGS

[The following testimony in the case against Senator Smoot came too late for our last issue so is continued today that our readers may have it entire.]

At the afternoon session Mr. Birdall was cross-examined. He said he severed his connection with the "Mormon" Church at the time his daughter was offered baptism if she would convey her property to Leavitt, but could not give the date.

William Budge of Paris, Ida., was recalled by counsel for Mr. Smoot. He said that as a Bishop of the "Mormon" Church he has not entertained a case involving the title of land, for the reason that presidents of the Church have given instructions that Bishops and presidents of stakes could not hear such cases.

Apostle Smith was recalled and questioned by Chairman Burrows concerning the immigration from foreign countries. He had testified that from one-third to one-half of the converts to the Church came from Europe. The emigrants, he said, are usually placed in charge of an experienced man and brought over on steamships with which the foreign missionaries do business.

There are about four sailings a year, he said. To Mr. Taylor he said he was present at the meeting at which Mr. Penrose was elected an Apostle. The fact that Mr. Penrose was a polygamist was not mentioned or thought of, and he added: "That question does not enter into the election. It is settled in our own country that the people must obey the laws of the land."

"Do you," said Mr. Taylor, "Well, I try to."

"But you have not succeeded very well," asked Chairman Burrows.

"Well, not so far," Apostle Smith was then discharged, and William Ballietson, editor of the Boise, Idaho, Statesman, and formerly connected with the Salt Lake Times, testified in regard to political conditions in Utah about the time of the issuance of the Woodruff manifesto, and in Idaho after 1891.

Asked concerning the passage of a resolution calling a constitutional convention, which was believed by Gentiles to be for the purpose of repealing the Idaho test, he said that during the session of the legislature, Apostle Smith asked him if he thought the time had come when an amendment could be made to the constitution to eliminate that portion "so distasteful to his people," shortly afterward the resolution was passed by house and senate without comment.

The witness said that polygamists living in Idaho have increased, despite the fact that there have been few plural marriages within the state. He said that up to the late campaign both political parties in Idaho were disposed to go to Salt Lake to "get a straight tip" as to which would get the "Mormon" support. Mr. Taylor asked if they got this tip, and received the response, "Yes, but they never knew whether it was straight."

It was brought out by Mr. Taylor that the Idaho attorney-general is reputed to have taken a plural wife within the last two or three years.

A. C. Nelson of Salt Lake, state superintendent of public instruction and a "Mormon," was sworn. He is now making an investigation of the extent to which religion classes are maintained in the schools. Answers have been received, he said, from all the county superintendents except three. Classes are held in about 200 buildings. These classes are assembled after the adjournment of the regular school day, which varies from 2:30 to 5 p. m.

Mr. Nelson read a letter which he had sent to all school superintendents, calling attention to a statute prohibiting sectarian teachings in the public schools.

So far as he had information, Mr. Nelson said that the school teachers usually taught the religion classes.

On cross-examination Mr. Nelson was asked if Senator Smoot had been at meetings where matters relating to religion classes had been discussed.

"Well," answered the witness, "I remember meeting Senator Smoot and telling him I was about to begin my investigation, and that I believed the purposes was contrary to law, and he said: 'Good, I am glad to hear it.'"

"Is that intended to be Senator Smoot's answer on the witness stand?" asked Mr. Taylor.

"It is well enough in an investigation,"

extended investigation, the commission may find a rate complained against to be unreasonable and order the carrier to desist from charging that rate for the future, but it cannot, though the evidence may, and usually does indicate it, find and order the reasonable rate to be substituted for that which has been found to be unlawful.

In two instances during the past year the commission has been asked by both shippers and carriers to adjudicate controversies between them according to the adjustment of rates. The commission thinks it probable that the cases now pending before it directly and indirectly affect almost every locality and nearly all of the people in the United States.

Besides disposing of a large number of complaints through informal investigations and deciding numerous questions in relation to the publication and observance of tariffs, the commission has rendered during the year 57 decisions in reports and opinions upon contested cases or investigations made by the commission on its own motion.

The report shows that in railway accidents there were 43,266 employees injured and 3,367 killed in 1904, as compared with 33,711 injured and 2,516 killed in 1902, with which year comparison is made.

There were 4,077 passengers injured and 420 killed. The increase in the number of deaths of passengers over 1903 is 644 per cent. There were 10 accidents during the year, and the report says that the paramount requirement is an effective measure for the prevention of collisions. The commission again urges the adoption of the block system.

For the year ending June 30, 1904, the

## INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The annual report of the interstate commerce commission was transmitted to Congress today. Reference is again made to the two principal objects of the act to regulate commerce, the publication and observance of tariff rates and the correction, on complaint, of established tariff rates.

The commission says in substance that successful regulation of rates depends upon the effective operation of both branches of regulation. The act, as amended by the Elkins law of Feb. 18, 1904, and which deals with the publication and invariable application of tariffs, appears to be operating successfully as applied to carriers subject to its provisions, but it is believed that these provisions might be made somewhat more definite and extended to apply to other agencies connected with transportation which may now be used as a means of affording concessions to shippers which in effect reduce the cost of moving their products.

The commission calls attention to the fact that there has been no amendatory legislation conferring power over this rate and making the orders of the commission effective. In the present state of law, after careful and often

preliminary report embraces returns for roads representing 209,002 miles of line, or about 99 per cent of the mileage that will be covered by the final report.

On the mileage stated the gross earnings of the railways were \$1,903,638,321.

The gross earnings for the previous year, on 208,213 miles, were \$1,900,845,997.

The operating expenses of the railways for the year amounted to \$1,232,532,348, being equivalent to \$6.375 per mile, or \$250 more than for the year of 1903. The ratio of operating expenses to earnings was 67.75 per cent.

**Cured Paralysis.**  
W. S. Bally, P. O. True, Texas, writes: "My wife had been suffering five years with paralysis in her arm, when I was persuaded to use Ballard's Snow Liniment, which cured her all right. I have also used it for old sores, rheumatism and skin eruptions. It does the work." See Sec. 1100. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. B.

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**BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.**

Bagster's Oxford and Cambridge Latest Sunday School Teachers' and Family Bibles and Testaments, Latest Revised Helps and References, bound in cloth, morocco, levant and seal. New and large shipment just received. A good Holiday Gift.

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## Dolls of Every Description.

Pretty dressed dolls, one in a box	25c to \$2.00
Kid body dolls, light and dark hair	25c to \$2.75
Unbreakable dolls, dressed	50c and 85c
Rag dolls	25c to 75c
Competition head dolls, as large as child 2 years old	\$1.85
Bisque dolls, moving eyes	25c to 95c
Equino dolls	10c and 25c
Many other kinds also.	

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Glove boxes	25c to 75c
Handkerchief boxes	25c to 85c
Collar and cuff boxes	38c to \$1.85
Whip broom and holders	70c to 85c
Comb and brush sets	75c to \$9.85
Work boxes	35c to \$1.99
Manicure sets	75c to \$4.98
Fancy box paper	25c to 95c
Candle stick with shade	55c
Medallions and fancy pictures	25c to \$1.50
And many other pretty things.	

## Mechanical Toys

Automobiles	25¢ to \$3.25
Fire engines	85¢
Trains on track	60¢ to \$2.65
Locomotives	35¢ to \$1.15
Walking toys	45¢ and 50¢
Stationary steam engines	50¢
Sail boats	25¢
Friction yachts	25¢
Bell toys	40¢
Jumping dogs	25¢
Roller coaster	\$1.65
Friction patrol wagons	75¢

## Iron Toys

Trains, assorted	20¢ to \$2.00
Fire engines	15¢ to \$1.75
Hook and ladder	15¢ to 70¢
Sulkeys	25¢ to 55¢
Freight wagons	50¢
Stores	35¢ to \$1.45
Sad irons	10¢ to 35¢
Safes and banks	10¢ to 65¢
Hammer or hatchet	10¢
Pistols	5¢ and 10¢
Coffee mills	15¢ and 25¢

## Tin Toys

Humming tops	5¢ to 35¢
Sprinkling cans	15¢
Wash stands	15¢ to 60¢
Phonograph	35¢
Trumpets	5¢ to 35¢
Roller horns	15¢ to 25¢
Rustic chimneys	15¢ and 25¢
Tin dishes	5¢ to 25¢
Cup and saucer	5¢
Mugs	5¢
Dust pans	10¢
Horse and wagon	25¢
Many others.	

## Wooden Toys

Doll cradles	20¢ to 65¢
Pianos	30¢ to \$2.15
Boys' tool chests	25¢ to \$3.75
Extension tables	75¢ and \$1.45
China closet	35¢ to 75¢
Dressers	25¢ to \$1.50
Wash boards	7¢ to 15¢
Wash tubs	15¢ and 30¢
High chairs	15¢ and 30¢
Rocking chairs	15¢ and 30¢
Laundry sets	35¢ and 70¢
Swings	35¢ and 65¢

## COME AND SEE



## Toys of All Kinds

Drama	35¢ to 90¢
Shooting gallery	\$1.45
Trimmed beds	95¢
Rubber ball	5¢ to 50¢
Rubber dolls	10¢ to 25¢
Rubber animals	25¢
Tin furniture set	25¢ to 85¢
Noah's arks	10¢ to 30¢
Stick houses	15¢
Doll swings	45¢ and 75¢
Little red carts	15¢ and 20¢
Jack-in-the-Box	5¢ and 10¢
Stuffed dogs	15¢
Elephants	25¢ to 65¢
Nodding figures	10¢ to 20¢
Pewter dishes	10¢ to 50¢
China dishes	10¢ to \$1.25
Magic lanterns	50¢ to \$1.25
Doll nursing bottles	5¢
Pewter doll carriage	10¢ to 25¢
Wheelbarrows	15¢ to 50¢
Iron wagons, large size	\$1.00 to \$2.00
Doll buggies	35¢ to \$2.95
Doll go-carts	35¢ to \$2.00
Many others	

## Presents That Are Always Appreciated

Silver novelties, large assortment, only	25¢ each
Colate's perfume, a bottle	50¢
Atomizers, assorted colors	58¢
Perfume and soap in box	75¢
Indian work-baskets	30¢ to 35¢
Indian clothes hampers	\$1.35 to 2.75
Bedroom toilet sets	\$2.65 to 9.85
Water sets, beautiful design, with gold	\$1.25 up
Ladies hand bags	50¢ to \$2.25
Ladies belts	35¢ to 75¢
Pretty lace collars	30¢ to \$1.50
Ladies' pocket-books	35c to 75c
Ladies' fancy garters	35c and 65c
Quadruple plate silver fruit dish	\$2.25
Quadruple plate butter dish	\$2.25
Carving sets	\$2.25
Quadruple plate sugar and creamer	\$3.25
Emerald and gold berry sets	\$2.35
Crystal and ruby berry sets	78c
Thin blown tumblers, pretty engraving, a set	40c

## China, Beautifully Decorated, at Reasonable Prices.

Sailed sets, large bowl and six small dishes, or set	75c and 85c
Celery dishes, pretty shape and decoration	25c to 60c
Cake plates, dainty design and patterns	25c to 75c
Ladies' cups and saucers	25c to \$1.50
Gents' cups and saucers	25c to \$1.25
Child's cups and saucers	10c to 25c
After-dinner cups and saucers, an immense variety of shapes and designs	15c to 50c
Bisque figures and ornaments	10c to 85c
Haviland china cup and saucer for 35c, a set	\$2.00
Plates, each	25c, 28c, 32c each
Japanese china in cups and saucers, plates, salad, whip cream bowls, creamers, etc.	

## Practical Xmas Gifts for Ladies and Gents.

Ladies' handkerchiefs, embroidered and lace trimmed	10c to 25c
Gents' hemstitched handkerchiefs	2 for 25c
Gents' Jap silk handkerchiefs	50c and 75c
Ladies' pretty embroidered handkerchiefs	3 for \$1.00
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## Books, Games and Blocks.

Card games, all titles	5c to 25c
Novelty games, interesting to all ages	5c to 30c
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Linen picture books, attractive colorings	5c to 25c
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Building blocks	10c, 15c, 25c
A B C blocks	15c up
Picture blocks	10c to 25c
Ten pin	25c to 50c

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